

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1802.

[No. 431.]

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in bls.
Cherry Bounce in
barrels.
Sugar in bls.
Gin in casks,
Soap in boxes,
Candles do.
Chocolate do.
Hysonkin Tea in
chests.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are

Chintzes,
Bombazets,
Mourants,
Calimancoes,
German Dowlas,
Russia Sheeting,
Calicoes,
Chintz Shawls,
Flag Handkerfs.
Check do.
Sewing Silks,
Threads & Tapes.

Likewise,

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLOTHES,
and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,

April 28. Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd. do.
Sugar in hhd. do.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handfomely
sorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburges,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

April 28. Vendue-Master.

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and
LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years
to run. The stand is good for business,
and is well known, having been occupied
for a length of time by a baker. For par-
ticulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,

Prince street.

March 20.

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
on the Bill for repealing the late Judici-
ary Act.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburges,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and
Cadiz SALT.

December 29.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little

Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode-Island, now landing and
consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig Little Sally, burthen
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or
26 years of age—accustomed to house
work and waiting at table—being strong
and active he may be otherwise employed
at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply
to the printers.

March 29.

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
Cotton & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper
Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 dif-
ferent patterns with elegant borders.

April 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber,
A QUANTITY OF
Double Gloucester Cheese,
FRESH FRUIT

of almost every description, and a general
assortment of groceries.

ABEL WILLS.

April 15.

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,

Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a
cargo of excellent
SALT

For the Fisheries.

ALSO, A FEW

Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate
terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable
in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.

The ship will take in freight for Liver-
pool. R. T. HOOE, & Co.

April 8.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing un-
der the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and
Co. will expire by contract on the first
day of next April: all those indebted
thereto are respectfully solicited to call and
pay their balances, and such as have claims
against said firm will please present them
for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform
his friends, that he purposes carrying on
business, as usual, in the same place, and
will be thankful for a continuance of their
custom.

JAMES RUSSELL.

March 11.

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLS.

Jan. 11.

Printing in all its variety ex-
cuted at this office.

TO RENT,

A convenient three story brick
House, on Fairfax and Gibbon Streets,
with every convenience thereto belonging.
Possession may be had immediately. En-
quire of the printers.

April 14.

d2w

I have just received and offer
for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS
in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—
also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.
W. HODGSON.

April 7.

d

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, in
Fairfax county, early in January last, an
old brown Cow, white under her belly,
upon her rump and shoulder white spots,
her right ear cropped, & a hole in her left
ear. She will be delivered to the owner,
upon proving property and paying charges

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

April 22.

d6t

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the brig Neptune, about 1500 bushels
Turk's Island Salt,
and 30 puncheons Grenada Rum, of which
part is old, and fit for immediate use.

Also, a few hhd. Molasses.

April 21.

d7t

LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Auction, on the premises, on
Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve
o'clock,

An half acre Lot of Ground,
situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of
which lot several divisions are made for
house lots to accommodate purchasers, a
plan of which will be shewn on the day of
sale. One fourth of the money it is ex-
pected will be paid down, the balance in
twelve months, with interest: Also, fe-
curity therefor will be taken by a deed of
trust on the property, and the lots so pur-
chased will be then conveyed by good
deeds, by

DAVID HENLEY.

April 24.

d

FOR SALE,

At R. and J. Gray's
Book Store, King street,

THE GLOSSER:

A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of
Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.

Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And
an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the
Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr.

John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.

April 24.

d

FOR SALE,

At Cotton and Stewart's
Book Store, Royal street,

THE GLOSSER:

Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Cho-
tank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill.

April 24.

d

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,
OBSERVATIONS

AND

DOCUMENTS,

Relative to a Calumny circulated
By JOHN BROWN,

A member of the Senate of the United
States, from Kentucky,

To the prejudice of

ELISHA I. HALL,
of Frederick county, Virginia.

April 24.

d

Cash given for rags.

Mechanic Relief Society.

Anniversary Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the
Mechanic Relief Society, will be held on
Saturday next, May 1, at the Council
Chamber, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
Punctual attendance is requested.

J. V. THOMAS,

Secretary.

April 27.

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at
the lower end of Prince street,

15 jars best quality Tamarinds,
And a quantity of

Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27.

d

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria county, on
Monday the 17th day of May next, if
fair, if not the next fair day, will be
offered for sale on the premises, upon a
Credit of 6 and 12 months,

upon notes with approved indorsers, ne-
gotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the
east side of Alfred street and south side of
Cameron street, in the town of Alexan-
dria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet
7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet
5 inches. There are a convenient two
story frame dwelling house, with a kit-
chen and other out houses upon the lot,
which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—
The lot is subject to an annual rent of
£. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid
off into smaller divisions, and sold either
in those divisions, or altogether, as will
be most agreeable to those inclined to pur-
chase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,

JOHN JANNEY

JOHN DUNLAP,

Com'rs.

April 16.

d34t

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
A quantity of soal leather and shoes,
Cyder in barrels, and
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,

For sale by

J. GARDNER LADD.

March 16.

d.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end
of PRINCE-STREET, a quantity of the
best

CHINA ORANGES.

THO. SIMMS.

April 3.

d

William Hartthorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaster of Paris by the

ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or
unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for
toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by

the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead
or barrel,

First and second quality James River
Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.

Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A few barrels of Tar,

James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front
on Water Street, next door to Major
Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House
on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-
mas Cruse.

3d mo. 1.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 24.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

MR. RUTLEDGE.—I have kept my seat, Mr. Chairman, until this late stage of the debate, under a hope that the arguments of gentlemen who advocated the passing of this bill would convince me it is not unconstitutional; but after having listened most attentively to them for many days, I find the deep impression made upon my mind, that it attacks the very vitals of our constitution, has been fortified and extended instead of being dismissed.

It is not necessary, sir, for me to call to your recollection what was the situation of America anterior to the formation of the present government. Our state governments had proved to be mere ropes of sand. Experience had shewn the confederation to be miserably defective in all its parts! Those evil times, when anarchy and jealousy distracted our state governments, and clashing interests threatened to break our federal union, called all America upon its legs. The people of this nation summoned their wisest and best men to meet in convention, to form a constitution which should promote the lasting welfare of our country, and secure the liberties their valour and wisdom had won.

The difficulty of the task was fully equal to its importance. In reviewing the histories of other republics, the convention saw that like the splendid shows of a magic lantern, they had appeared and disappeared in almost the same moment of time; as had been observed by a celebrated writer, they rose like a rocket and fell like the sick. Although their existence had every where been transient, yet it had been protracted wherever the institutions of the country had excited any kind of veneration for its judicature. At Athens in particular, and indeed throughout Greece, the liberties of the people were for a season preserved by the respect felt towards the august court of Areopagus. Notwithstanding the aspiring ambition of some of the states, the intrigues of powerful demagogues, and the general degeneracy of manners, yet as long as this venerable judicature was respected, Greece continued free. As soon as it lost its influence the people lost their liberties.—Taught by these examples the value of a good judicature, the patriots who met at Philadelphia determined to establish one which should be independent of the executive and legislature, and possess the power of deciding rightfully and finally on conflicting claims between them. The convention laid their hand upon this invaluable and protracting principle; in it they discovered what was essential to the security and duration of free states; what would prove the shield and palladium of our liberties and they boldly said, notwithstanding the discouragement in other countries in past times, to efforts in favor of republicanism, our experiment shall not miscarry, for we will establish an independent judicature; we will create an asylum to secure the government and protect the people in all the revolutions of opinion, and struggles of ambition and faction. They did establish an independent judicary. There is nothing, I think, more demonstrable than that the convention meant the judicary to be co-ordinate and not a subordinate branch of the government.—This is my settled opinion; but on a subject so momentous as this is, I am unwilling to be directed by the feeble lights of my own understanding, and as my judgment, at all times very fallible, is liable to err much where my anxieties are much excited, I have had recourse to other sources for the true meaning of this constitution. During the throes and spasms, as they have been termed, which convulsed this nation prior to the late Presidential election, strong doubts were very strongly expressed whether the gentleman who now administers this government was attached to it as it is. Shortly after his election, the legislature of Rhode-Island presented a congratulatory address which our chief magistrate considered as soliciting some declaration of his opinions of the federal constitution; and in his answer, deeming it fit to give them, he said "the constitution shall be administered by me, according to the fair and honest meaning

contemplated by the plain understanding of the people at the time of its adoption; a meaning to be found in the explanations of those who advocated, not those who opposed it. These explanations are preserved in the publications of the time." To this high authority I appeal. To the honest meaning of the instrument; the plain understanding of its framers. I, like Mr. Jefferson, appeal to the opinions of those who were the friends of the constitution at the time it was submitted to the States.

Three of our most distinguished statesmen, who had much agency in framing this constitution, finding that objections had been raised against its adoption, and that much of the hostility produced against it had resulted from a misunderstanding of some of its provisions, united in the patriotic work of explaining the true meaning of its framers. They published a series of papers under the signature of Publius, which were afterwards republished in a book called the Federalist. This contemporaneous exposition is what Mr. Jefferson must have adverted to when he speaks of the publications of the time. From this very valuable work, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Hamilton, Madison, and King, I will take the liberty of reading some extracts, to which I solicit the attention of the committee. In the seventy-eighth number we read, "good behaviour for the continuance in office of the judicial magistracy, is the most valuable of the modern improvements in the practice of government. In a republic it is a barrier to the encroachments and oppressions of the representative body. And is the best expedient that can be devised in any government to secure a steady, upright and impartial administration of the laws. The judicary in a government where the departments of power are separate from each other, from the nature of its functions, will always be the least dangerous to the political rights of the constitution. It has no influence over the sword or the purse, and may truly be said to have neither force nor will, but merely judgment. The complete independence of the courts of justice, is essential in a limited constitution, one containing specific exceptions to the legislative authority; such as that it shall pass no ex post facto-law, no bill of attainder, &c. &c. Such limitations can be preserved in practice no other way than through the courts of justice, whose duty it must be to declare all acts manifestly contrary to the constitution void. Without this, all the reservations of particular rights or privileges of the states or the people would amount to nothing. Where the will of the legislature declared in its statutes stands in opposition to that of the people, declared in the constitution, the courts designed to be an intermediate body between the people and the legislature, are to keep the latter within the limits assigned to their authority. The convention acted wisely in establishing good behaviour as the tenure of judicial offices. Their plan would have been inexorably defective had it wanted this important feature of good government." The authority I have read proves to demonstration what was the intention of the convention on this subject; that it was to establish a judicary completely independent of the executive and legislature, and to have judges removable only by impeachment. This was not only the intention of the general convention, but of the state conventions when they adopted this constitution.—Nay, sir had they not considered the judicial power to be co-ordinate with the other two great departments of government, they never would have adopted the constitution. I feel myself justified in making this declaration by the debates in the different state conventions. From those of the Virginia convention, I will read some extracts, to shew what were the opinions of the speakers of both political parties. The friends of the constitution insisted that our federal judges would be independent of every thing but their behaviour and their God. The opposers of the constitution insisted that they would not be perfectly independent of the legislature, because they might increase their salaries. Most affectionately attached to the sovereign rights of the states and the people, the opposers of the constitution displayed all the suspicion of jealous lovers. They supposed the judges would not be completely independent, and insisted if they were not there would soon be a concentration of all power in the legislature and a perfect despotism in our country. Hence it ap-

pears that both parties thought the judges ought to be beyond the reach of the legislature except by impeachment. The friends of the constitution insisted they were so; the opposers feared they were not. Let us attend to the debates in the convention of Virginia.

General Marshall, the present chief justice, says "can the government of the United States go beyond the delegated powers? If they were to make a law, not warranted by any of the powers enumerated it would be considered an infringement of the constitution which they are to guard: they would not consider such a law as coming under their jurisdiction: they would declare it void." Mr. Grayson, who opposed the constitution, we find saying, "the judges will not be independent because their salaries may be augmented." This is left open. What if you give 600l. or 1000l. annually to a judge? 'Tis but a trifling object when by that little money you purchase the most invaluable blessing that any country can enjoy. The judges are to defend the constitution." Mr. Madison in answer says, "I wished to insert a restraint on the augmentation as well as diminution of the compensation of the judges—but I was over-ruled; the business of the courts must increase. If there was no power to increase their pay, according to the increase of business, during the life of the judges, it might happen that there would be such an accumulation of business, as would reduce the pay to a most trivial consideration." Here we find Mr. Madison not using the words, good behavior, but he says (what we say was meant by good behavior) during the life of the judges. The opinions of Mr. Madison I deem conclusive as to the meaning of the words good behavior; but I will read what was said by Mr. Nicholas, which is substantially the same. [Here Mr. Rutledge read several extracts from the debates in the Virginia convention. Those quotations shew that, in Virginia at least, the public wish and intention was to have an independent judicary.] Let us now see what was the opinion, on this subject, of the first congress under the constitution, when the first judicary bill was debated. Mr. Stone says, "the establishment of the courts is immutable." Mr. Madison says, "the judges are to be removed only on impeachment and conviction before congress." Mr. Gerry, who had been a member of the general convention, expresses himself in this strong and unequivocal manner. "The judges will be independent, and no power can remove them; they will be unassailable, and cannot be effected, but by the united voice of America, and that only by a change of government." Here it is evident Mr. Gerry supported a project like the present could only be effected by the people, through the medium of a convention—he did not suppose it possible for congress ever to grasp at this power. The same opinions were held by Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Smith. [Here Mr. Rutledge read further extracts from the congressional debates.] In addition to these high authorities permit me, Mr. Chairman, to read some parts of the lectures, on the judicary of the United States, of the celebrated judge Tucker, the present professor of law at the university of William and Mary, in Virginia, (here Mr. Rutledge read from Tucker's lectures.) I wish gentlemen who compare the official tenure of our judges with those of Great Britain, to attend to the wide distinction between their independence, as shewn by the learned judge and professor whose lectures I have cited. He shews that the judges in England have only a legal independence, while in America they enjoy a constitutional independence.

The advocates of this bill say, the people could not have meant to establish an independent judicary, because a permanent body of men, beyond all controul, would prove hostile to the liberties of the people. Sir, we do not contend for any such establishment—we do not wish for a judicary permanent and beyond controul—No, sir, all we insist upon is, that the judges are liable to that sort of controul only which the constitution establishes, that good behaviour, is the tenure by which they hold their office, and that they cannot be removed from it but by impeachment. That the judicial authority was never designed to depend upon the executive and legislative powers, but in some sort to balance them. That our federal judicature was meant to give to the government a security to its justice against its power—it was contrived to be, as it

were, something exterior to the State. The honorable gentleman from Vermont (Judge Smith) who preceded me, says, on construction of the constitution is derived from implication. This is not the case, sir, we require no ingenuity, no sophistry, no metaphysical distinctions to bear us in our construction. We resort to the plain meaning of the words of the constitution. Knowing the constitution would contain the seeds of its dissolution, should it contain articles liable to ambiguity, the convention cautiously avoided obscurity—they selected as plain words as any in our language to represent their intention of having an independent judicary—they used words that are intelligible to almost every capacity. Let us read them.—"The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their office during good behavior." These are the words of the constitution, and what words, sir, could have been found more explicit, more unequivocal in their meaning? Let us suppose, Mr. Chairman, that instead of being the legislature, and instead of having the constitution before us upon trial, and (as in the case I fear) being about to sign its death warrant, we were a convention called by the people to form a constitution, that we had determined to establish an independent judicary—to have judges removable only by impeachment—that having decided this principle, it was referred to a committee to draft a clause conformably to the idea of having the judicary entirely independent of the executive and legislative power, and that this service was assigned to the honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) could his ingenuity, could his knowledge of our language, furnish words to represent the intention of having an independent judicary, more appropriate, more unequivocal, more familiar—than the words used by the convention, and which I have just read?

They are explicit, simple, unqualified, and at the same time, imperative. The understanding of the convention, of the States, and of the people at large was, that our judicary should be independent.—They deemed this constitutional check essential to the duration of the government; and until the fourth day of last March, I believe the judicary was considered as sacred. The state governments, and the people and the friends of our federal union, revered it as the fortress and ark of their safety.

While this shield remains, it will be difficult to dissolve the ties which knit and bind the States together. As long as the buckler remains to the people, they cannot be liable to much or permanent oppression. The government may be administered with indifference, and with violence—offices may be bestowed exclusively upon those who have no other merit than that of carrying votes at election—the commerce of our country may be depressed by nonsensical theories, and public credit may suffer from bad intentions—but so long as we have an independent judicary, the great interests of the people will be safe. Neither the President, nor the legislature can violate their constitutional rights. Any such attempt would be checked by the judges who are designated by the constitution to keep the different branches of the government within the spheres of their respective orbits, and by thus far shall you legislate and no further. Leave to the people an independent judicary, and they will prove that man is capable of governing himself—they will be saved from what has been the fate of all other republics, and they will disprove the position that governments of a republican form cannot endure. I did hope from the promises made by the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Giles) on a former occasion, when we attempted to postpone this bill, that he would have given it an unimpassioned consideration—if it were possible for him to dismiss party feelings, and argue any question upon its real merits, it was to be hoped he would have given a cool and deliberate consideration to this all-important subject, and argued it upon the ground of constitutionality. But unminutely of his promise not to consider this as a party question, the gentleman pretraced his observations with saying he designed to make them personal.

His preliminary remarks were highly afflictive to myself and friends—we deprecated this course, but the gentleman's crimination must be deemed a justification of the recrimination which he has rendered necessary.

(To be continued)

BOSTON
Arrived, Sch'r
Hall, 41 days f
Capt. Ropes, of Sa
Plymouth, to fail
of others names
river passed the
Bordeaux. Spok
Sch'r Farmer, two
ro' for Grenada.
very dull; sugar
brandies high.
the Definitive re

SALEM
Arrived, brig B
Orleans. Sailed i
lambus, Berger, c
pool; and brig T
Left at N. Orleans
George Washington
phia; Mairs, Geo
Seward of do. Pi
land; Peggy, Br
Matilda, Talbert,
ton Planter, Gail
ly, Torrey, of N
Kelly, of New-Y
do. Fame, Good
Hetty, Neil, of
son of do. Eliza,
Brigs, Venus, J
Gayoso, Hamilton
ton, Holden, of
Clark, of New-
ers, of Alexandria
of Philadelphia;
Samuel, Tubbs, of
draws, of Kennec
warrin, of Portla
mel, of Philadelph
Nowell, of Newbu
dell, of Bideford
Alexandria; Manh
York; Experime
more; Betty, In
Sisson, of N. Y
Jey, of Boston;
Newbedford; B
Hiram, Rogers, o
of Philadelphia;
timore; Harriot,
Spoke in the riv
Smith, of Boston
Sarah, of New-Y
Ship Thomas, V
March 15, two b
York; 17th, brig
from Aux Cayes
Burnham, of N.
April 14, long. 60
the sloop Carlisle
New-Providence
Sch'r Nabby, of
ton, S. C. The
vall, of Salem,
for Natches, Jan
Butman, of New
10th.

NEW-Y
Arrived, ship, C
ock; brig Barba
Union, Bowen,
Nicholls, Nevis
bice.
Cleared, ship T
New-York Pack
Union Paddock,
Brig Barbara
left there, Sch'r
bor, and brig T
York. Off Cap
dustry, Davis, o
bound to Norfo
dolls. per barrel
corn 12s. per bu
per barrel, West
Sch'r Polly, of
Left there, brig
York. In lat.
French, from St
days. Lat. 2
bound from Balt
out 11 days, the
him he was boar
black armed brig
plundered of few
dolls. Pork 30,
Ship George,
Greenock. Left
Margaret of New
do.
Sch'r Union,
tigua. The ship
failed two days
Left there sever
lefted. Amer
Flour 7 dollars,
falseable at that p
By a gentlem
terday in the flo

BOSTON, April 21.

Arrived, ship Fair American, captain Hall, 41 days from Bourdeaux. Left, capt. Ropes, of Salem; capt. Bartlett, of Plymouth, to sail in two days; a number of others names not recollected; in the river passed the brig Cyrus, bound to Bourdeaux. Spoke, lat. 42, long. 66, ship Farmer, two days from Pepperelbo for Grenada. Business of all kinds very dull; sugar from 75 to 105 livres; brandies high. Nothing new relative to the Definitive Treaty.

SALEM, April 20.

Arrived, brig Betty, Ropes, from New-Orleans. Sailed in co. with the ship Columbus, Berger, of N. York, for Liverpool; and brig Trio, of do. for Greenock. Left at N. Orleans, March 10.—Ships, George Washington, Davis, of Philadelphia; Maris, George, of do. New-York; Seward of do. Pilgrim, Strong, of Portland; Peggy, Brather, of New-York; Matilda, Talbert, of Philadelphia; Cotton Planter, Gallop, of New-York; Polly, Torrey, of New-London; Roebuck, Kelly, of New-York; Brutus, Bunce, of do. Fame, Goodrich, of Philadelphia; Hetty, Neil, of N. York; Anna, Johnson of do. Eliza, Fillebrown, of Salem—Brigs, Venus, Joulson, of New-York; Gayoso, Hamilton, of do. George Clinton, Holden, of Philadelphia; Antelope, Clark, of New-York; Brothers, Towers, of Alexandria; Friendship, Dean, of Philadelphia; Harriot, Davis, of do. Samuel, Tubbs, of do. Americoggin, Andrews, of Kennebunk; Exchange, Manwarrin, of Portland; ketch Polly, Cammel, of Philadelphia.—Schooners, Jane, Nowell, of Newburyport; Isabella, Donnell, of Biddeford; Eliza, White, of Alexandria; Manhattan, Burnham, of N. York; Experiment, Latimer, of Baltimore; Betty, Ingles, of Boston; Alert, Sisson, of N. York; St. Patrick, Bailey, of Boston; Columbine, Howler, of Newbedford; Bee, Bragg, of Boston; Hiram, Rogers, of N. York; Eliza, of Philadelphia; Maria, Howey, of Baltimore; Harriot, Bradish, of Salem.—Spoke in the river, bound up, ship Betty, Smith, of Boston, from Demarara; ship Sarah, of New-York, from Falmouth, E. ship Thomas, Wilson, of Philadelphia. March 15, two brigs and a ship from N. York; 17th, brig Rainbow, of N. York, from Aux Cayes; 19th, ship Aurora, Burnham, of N. York, 28 days out. April 14, long. 60, 40, lat. 39, 50, spoke the sloop Carlisle, Luce, of Boston, for New-Providence. April 17, spoke the ship Nabby, of Cape Ann, for Charleston, S. C. The schooner Yorick, Duwall, of Salem, sailed from N. Orleans, for Natches, Jan. 3d; and sloop Sidney, Butman, of Newburyport, for do. March 10th.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

Arrived, ship George, Campbell, Greenock; brig Barbara, Clay, Jamaica; ship Union, Bowen, Antigua; Resolution, Nicholls, Nevis; Polly, Campbell, Barbice. Cleared, ship Two Sons, Cook, India; New-York Packer, Webb, Bristol; brig Union Paddock, Martinique. Brig Barbara, Clay, from Jamaica left there, ship Republican, of Sag-Harbor, and brig Raven, Cooper of New-York. Off Cape Florida, spoke ship Industry, Davis, out 19 days from Jamaica, bound to Norfolk. Flour from 8 to 10 dolls. per barrel, pork 20 dolls, beef 15, corn 12s. per bushel, Indian meal 3 dolls. per barrel, West-India produce very high. Ship Polly, Campbell, from Barbice. Left there, brig Franklin, Newell, of N. York. In lat. 35, spoke ship Friends, French, from St. Croix to Boston, out 6 days. Lat. 27, spoke ship Favorite, bound from Baltimore to Cape Francois, out 11 days, the captain of which informed him he was boarded the day before by a black armed brig under Danish colors, & plundered of several articles. Flour 10 dolls. Pork 30, beef 20. Ship George, Campbell, 64 days from Greenock. Left there ship William and Margaret of New-York, and ship Fanny, do. Ship Union, Bowen, 19 days from Antigua. The ship Four Friends, Ingraham, sailed two days before for Philadelphia. Left there several vessels, names not recollected. American produce very low. Flour 7 dollars, pork 13, beef 9, and not saleable at that price. By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the sloop Cato, in 7 days from

Bermuda, we learn, that just before he sailed, the Circe frigate, with troops for the garrison, arrived there in a short passage from Jamaica. The news by this frigate was, that there were on the Jamaica station, 22 sail of the line, 29 frigates, and a number of sloops of war, including four admirals, one of whom was admiral Mitchell. They had learned at Jamaica, that the French commander in chief, at the cape, had hung an American captain on suspicion of his intention to supply Touffaint with ammunition.

Our informant adds, that an American schooner from the eastward, had been seized at Bermuda, and sold, in consequence of smuggling gin, &c. The information was lodged by one of the seamen, in consequence of a dispute between him and the captain. Through the influence of the custom house officer, the schooner, which was worth 3000 dollars, was only appraised at 600, for which sum she was bought in by the original owner.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

The Rev. Mr. Strite will preach in the Episcopal Church on Sunday morning next, at eleven o'clock, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the same place, he will deliver a sermon in the German language.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated April 26.

Mr. JAMES INGLIS was yesterday ordained to the pastoral office, that as co-pastor, with our respected friend Dr. Allison, whose indisposition we greatly lament, he might take the co-pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church in this place.

There was a vast multitude of all denominations, and although the house is large, it was so completely filled, that nothing appeared but a compact solid body—many went away finding it impossible to gain admission.

The music was conducted in a pleasing and masterly manner.

A platform was raised before the pulpit, where the members of the Presbytery of Baltimore, and the candidate for ordination, took their seats.

Dr. Samuel S. Smith delivered an energetic discourse from these words—"Eagerly contend for the faith."—The unusual crowd, and the solemnity of the present occasion, excited in the Doctor a spirit and address which shook the hearts of the enemies of religion, and realized what the highest strain of pulpit eloquence, when advocating the truth, can effect. The infidel trembled, and his deified idol fell prostrate to the ground.

Dr. James Muir after the sermon was concluded, stated to the audience what constitutes a christian church; the necessity of some government, and the particular nature of the government adopted by presbyterians.

It was remarked with satisfaction that whilst the doctor, (as was natural,) gave a decided preference to the usages and practice of the church to which he belongs, candidly allowed that the modes adopted by other churches, might be equally deducible from principles found in scripture, and agreeable to the state of society among those by whom the gospel may be received.

The dignity, the usefulness, and importance of the pastoral office were insisted upon with simplicity of style and seriousness of address which drew close and expressive attention.

Questions were put first to the candidate, and then the people, requiring of each an obligation to perform the duty respectively binding upon them, to which the one assented by a bow, the other by holding up the right hand.

The prayer was then pronounced, and the hands of the presbytery laid on the head of the candidate kneeling in the midst of them, in which the act of ordination consists.

The young brother rising from his knees the presiding minister took him first by the hand, and then all the rest, inviting him to take part of the ministry with them.

Mr. William Maffett concluded the service, after having exhorted the new ordained pastor and the people of his charge, in a short but impressive address.

It is to be hoped that the solemnity of

this scene will leave deep and useful impressions upon the minds of those who were present—especially those who were more immediately concerned.

If there existed the most dormant spark of the *amor patrie* in the United States it would burst into a flame at the bare recital of the sufferings our fellow citizens are doomed to endure from French atrocity in St. Domingo. When a foreign impostor and murderer, calling himself an American, met with his deserts as decreed by the laws of God and man, the jacobin bawl was set up from one end of the continent to the other, newspapers were filled with falsehoods, congressional speeches were thundered by the house, and even president messages prostituted upon misstatements and imposition. But the robbery and murder of many of our countrymen, at which barbarity itself must stand appalled, quickens no pulse, rouses no passion, calls for no revenge. Those terrible patriots are all at once sunk into apathy, and as to shooting a sailor or two, at the pleasure of the general in chief, not worth minding. *Gaz. U. States.*

The port of Bermuda is to be shut against neutral vessels after the tenth of May next, agreeably to a proclamation of the governor.

From an Antigua Paper of April 8th, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

KINGSTON (St. Vincent's) March 31.

The unexpected arrival of so powerful a naval force at the time when we are anxiously expecting the completion of the Definitive Treaty, naturally excites many conjectures; but we consider it more a cautionary measure, than to protect our Colonies against any sinister designs actually formed either by the Court of Madrid or the French Republic.

A French Frigate is arrived from St. Domingo at Martinique in 13 days. We are favoured with the following Translated Copy of a letter from Admiral Villaret de Joyeuse to the governor of Martinique, dated on board the Gemappe, Cape Francois, 12th March, 1802.

"His britannic majesty's Ministers have no doubt acquainted your excellency of the destination of the land and sea Forces the French Republic has sent to St. Domingo.

"General Le Clerc, Captain-General of this Colony, being at present occupied in pursuing through the mountains the retreating hordes of rebels. I am eager to inform you in his name and my own, of the success of our expedition.

"Throughout the whole extent of this Island the insurgents have not possession of one sea-port. Their system of defence has been a continued series of fire and assassination. The western part of St. Domingo has suffered much from their bloody devastation; but the southern part, the east, and the greater part of the north, are preserved. The chiefs of the revolt are disagreeing among themselves, and every thing prefaces a speedy termination of it by the punishment of those who encourage the remaining fugitives in its support.

"I have thought proper to communicate this intelligence to your excellency, which I have also done to his britannic majesty's admirals, and general Le Clerc has transmitted it to Jamaica.—A common interest with every power established in America is evidently attached to the expedition which the French republic has directed against the insurgents of St. Domingo. My government is convinced of it, and I have no doubt of experiencing from your excellency, as well as the governor of Jamaica, the same attachment to a cause truly general, and the same good wishes which ought to arise from the pacific dispositions of two great nations, accustomed to combat without ceasing to esteem each other.

"Accept, governor, the assurance of my consideration. (Signed)

VILLARET DE JOYEUSE.

April 3.

The following ships arrived here this week, viz. Delaford, captain Young; King George, capt. Cotter; and Favourite, capt. Kearton, from London, after a passage of 28 days. They bring no important intelligence. There does not appear to have been any idea prevailing of a recommencement of hostilities; on the contrary, the signature of the definitive treaty was momentarily looked for. It seems the reason of its being so long delayed, was, that our government wished to improve the intended provisions for the Stadtholder, and also, that Demarara and Surri-

nam should be declared free ports for three years, in order that the British subjects might have time to dispose of their property, and remit it direct to England.

Six more sail of the line arrived at Barbadoes a few days ago, on their way to Jamaica.

FROM HAVANNA.

We are indebted to a gentleman, lately from Havanna for the following information:

April 10, sailed from the Havannah, on board the schooner Ino, captain Tate, at which time there were a number of American vessels cruising off the harbor, not being allowed to come to an anchor—amongst which were the brigs two Sisters,* Ruth and Mary, Hiram, Jane, Eliza and Sarah, and schooner Sukey all of Philadelphia, the schooner Nautilus*, of Baltimore, and ship Ann, of New-York, from New-Orleans. The schooner Jane, Toby, of Philadelphia, had arrived several days prior to our departure, and sailed again for Port au Prince. About the 20th March the Governor of the island gave positive orders that no American vessels should be allowed to enter, in consequence of which several were obliged to seek a market elsewhere. On the arrival of the above vessel at the Moro Cattle they were boarded by the custom house barge, and after sending on Shore their letters, were ordered off. The scarcity of flour at this time, together with the high price (from 27 to 30 dollars) induced those vessels, with the advice of their consignees, to remain in the offing a few days, in hopes that the necessity of the town would compel them to admit their discharging, particularly as the general of Marines was complaining of the want of bread for his crew, and no flour expected from any other quarter for a considerable time.

From the above circumstances the general opinion at the Havannah when we sailed was that with a few days longer perseverance they would gain admission, but at the same time it was expected to be under such restrictions as would prevent their availing themselves of the extent of the market.

Left at the Havanna, to sail in 3 or 4 days; brig Melville, Israel, for Philadelphia; schooner Sally, Pile, advertised for freight; ship Hope, Dill detained on suspicion of smuggling specie.

* These three vessels arriving together in the morning, were immediately ordered off. On the following night they awaited themselves of the darkness to drop anchor inside the Moro. The next morning they were boarded by the governor's boat, into which the captains were invited, as well as the masters of 5 or 6 others, all of which were carried on shore and instantly put in prison, where they were told it was optional with them to remain there or directly to get under way. Perceiving the liberty of the seas to the gloomy walls of a Spanish prison, they were liberated in the course of the day.

WILLIAM LOWRY

HIS IMPORTED,

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey, King-street.

A quantity of EARTHEN WARE, in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30.

NOTICE.

On the 15th day of June next, I shall leave this place for Kentucky, and will undertake to transact any business in that state, or in the Territory North West of the River Ohio. I shall reside in the town of Washington, and practice law in the several courts held there, in the superior courts for the said state; and in the superior courts for the said territory, which are held at Cincinnati.

After my departure, my father, Cleon Moore, will forward any papers which may be left with him.

HENRY MOORE.

Alexandria, Columbia, April 30, 1802.

new 15th J

Public Notice.

ALL persons concerned are requested to exhibit their claims, charged up to the first of May next—at which time the present Overseers of the Poor for the county of Alexandria, will exhibit their accounts to a special Levy Court, which will be summoned to take cognizance of their transactions for the term which they were appointed.—In behalf,

PHILIP WANTON.

April 28.

d3t

STOLEN

From the subscriber, living in Orange county, within one mile of the Orange Spring, Virginia, on Tuesday the 20th inst. a *rusty black Horse*, with a blaze face and bob tail, branded I. S. one hind foot white, about 4 feet 10½ inches high. The person who took him, *John Clark*, a tailor by trade, is about 40 years of age, a small man with a dark complexion, his *left arm is crooked*, occasioned by its having been broke in the joint. *Twenty Dollars* reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the horse to me at Orange Spring.

JAMES COOPER.

April 26.

co5t†

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also, *Refined Salt Petre*, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8.

co6m

JUST RECEIVED, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,

Gentlemen's fine black Hats of a superior quality, do. white with green unders, children's fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well assorted, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 10.

co

FOR SALE,

PART of lot No. 5, in square 224, in the City of Washington. It is situate between Rhodes's tavern and the Commissioner's office, fronting 21 feet 7 inches on North G. street, and running back 75 feet—few situations in the City of Washington are equal to this for a store or any public business.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A lot adjoining the above property, directly north of it, fronting 21 feet 7 inches on North G. street, and running 75 feet back. If this property is not disposed of at private sale before the 3d day of May next, it will on that day, be offered at public sale at Rhodes's tavern, in said City, at 11 o'clock, A. M. For terms apply to JEREMIAH CONNOR, at Semmes's tavern, Georgetown.

April 10.

co6t†

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of WM. OXLEY, & Co. being dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement to WM. OXLEY, and all those indebted to make payments to him, being duly authorized to receive the same.

WM. OXLEY.

THOMAS CLARKE.

The business in future will be carried on by Wm. Oxley.

April 15.

co10t

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

By Cotton & Stewart,

Price Fifty Cents.

HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS, For the use of Christians generally, but more particularly adapted to those of the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

With the addition of a great number of new Hymns, many of which have never been published before, and others selected from late publications of merit. It is expected this will be found to be a much improved edition of Spiritual Songs, peculiarly calculated for all those whose wish is to praise the Great Creator of all things, in the language of a renovated heart or true Christian spirit.

April 8.

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King Street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIIIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lanedown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordant, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghost of Secr, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudencia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespeare papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. The Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George III. 8vo. Beauties of Nature delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medley; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pfalter's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Althe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant; Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp. Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Waters by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates; lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding.

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

Wanted.

One or two boys of good connection, between 12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the bookbinding business.

April 20.

d

A valuable piece of Ground or sale, containing near one quarter of a square, laying on Duke and Pitt-streets, either together or in lots as may suit the purchaser, on which a liberal credit will be given.

ALSO—A few barrels of Tar, Flour in barrels or half barrels, Cash given for Wheat, either at my Mill or Store in this place.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

3d Month, 23d.

co

THOMAS WHITE, BLACKSMITH,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and Customers that he has removed his Workshop to Union-Street, between Prince & Duke Streets, where they can be accommodated with all kinds of Smiths' Work, in the most punctual and expeditious manner.

March 30.

co3w

Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,



MONTALTA,

WILL stand at my stable and be let to mares the present season, at *Sixteen Dollars*, or *Eight Dollars* the leap, and *Twenty Four Dollars* to ensure a mare with foal, and *Half a Dollar*, in each instance, to the groom. The money for the leap must be sent with the mares—notes for the season must be sent with the mares also, which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars on or before the last day of July, at which time the season will expire. The season commences on the first day of April. Mares will be fed with grain, if required, at the market price. Good and extensive pasturage gratis. All possible care will be used to guard against accidents and escape, tho' I will not be answerable for either.

MONTALTA was got by Colonel Homes's imported horse Bedford, whose character and pedigree stands so high, both in England and America, as to need no comment from me. His dam, as certified by Daniel Carroll Brent, Esq. of Richland, who bred her, was got by Lindfay's Arabian, her dam was young Selima, her grand dam Mr. William Brent's Ebony, her great grand dam Colonel Talkoe's imported Selima. Ebony's sire was Col. Tayloe's imported Othello.—Young Selima's sire was Col. Baylor's imported Fearnought. This blood is also so well known to, and in such high estimation with gentlemen who have been and are now on the turf, that I shall only add, that Montalta's colour, high form, marks, &c. are admired by all who have seen him. He is full 15½ hands high, and will be five years old next May.

THOS. LEE, sen.

Prince William County,

March 8.

zaw16†

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7.

Fairfax County. zawif

Wanted to Purchase,

About the 20th inst. a number of healthy prime Negroes, that can be well recommended. Families will be received, and a generous price given for one or two blacksmiths or carpenters.

These people will be removed to a healthy situation, and are for the purchasers family and plantation use, and Gt for barter or sale. Apply at Mr. noadby's, City Tavern.

April 3.

zaw3w†

Valuable Building Lots

FOR SALE.

On Wednesday the 5th of May next, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on a credit which will then be made known,

About 80 LOTS

of convenient dimensions for building, lying between Queen and Oronoko streets, in the vicinity of the powder house. And as soon as the sale of those lots is over, they will proceed to sell in lots, a plat of which will be exhibited, about nineteen ACRES of GROUND, a little farther to the westward, bounded on the south by the garden in the tenure of Thos. Purkes, on the west by ground of Mr. Dulany, on the north by ground of captain Conway, and on the east by ground of Mr. Chas. Alexander and the heirs of Samuel Arell, deceased. Possession may be had immediately on the payments being secured according to the conditions of the sale, which will commence at nine o'clock in the morning, if the day is fair, otherwise at the same hour the next fair day.

WM. WILSON, JOHN POTTS.

PROPOSALS,

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl Street, New-York, For publishing by Subscription, in two handsome octavo volumes,

THE FEDERALIST

ON

THE NEW CONSTITUTION. BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality.

WRITTEN IN 1793.

The whole revised and corrected, with new passages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a series of numbers, under the signature of Publius, shortly after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution, and addressed to the People of the State of New-York, with the design of cultivating the propriety and necessity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of 2 men, whose name will be held in sacred respect long after the pitiful attempts which have been made to slander his fame shall have sunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents, occasionally contributed some essays, which will be marked in the publication.

All parties seem at length united in professions of regard for the Constitution; if they are sincere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the persuation of eloquence, was eminently useful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed of the principles and provisions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been supported and vindicated, of the objections that were made to the Constitution by its first opponents, and how they were answered, will find these volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory instruction. The study of them must form an essential part of the education of the American Statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here discover materials in the science of Government well worthy of their attention; a science, of all others, the most interesting to mankind, as it most deeply concerns human happiness. The Federalist contains principles that may be remembered and studied with advantage by all classes of men in other countries than our own, and in other ages than that in which we live. The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Representative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well understood, and thoroughly developed, and should, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to attempt the renewal of similar systems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this subject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To preserve these papers, therefore, which have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting utility, in a dress suitable to their character, is the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same enlightened Statesman who was the chief author of the Federalist. These Essays were written in defence of the first leading step which our Government took to preserve that Neutrality which it continued to maintain during the late Transatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the civilized world.

Now that the storm has passed over, and the angry and tumultuous passions which at that time agitated our country, have in some measure subsided, these papers will be read with profit and pleasure by the intelligent man of every party. Candor will probably wonder, that any should have doubted of the fitness of the measures which this writer has so ably advocated, and which experience has so forcibly proved to have been the best adapted to the interests of the country.

To give to these latter Essays a form which shall outlive the fleeting impressions of a newspaper, they are incorporated in these volumes. Publius and Pacificus will serve to keep in just remembrance two very important events in the history of our country.

* The first gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press immediately after 400 subscribers are obtained, and finished with the utmost expedition.

II. Where practicable, the books shall be forwarded, free of expence, to such places as may be designated, and a person appointed to deliver them.

III. It shall be printed on a superfine medium paper, with a neat type, handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to subscribers at *Two Dollars* a volume. To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

IV. Subscribers to pay, where convenient, one dollar in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser, and by the different Booksellers in Alexandria. New-York, January, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.